

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1836.

Manual Labor Schools.

Schools for the instruction of youth on the plan of having the scholar pay a part or all of his expenses by his own labor, have been projected and established within the last 15 years in many parts of the world. Some of them have failed of success from various reasons—others, on the other hand, have continued a course of usefulness honorable to the founders and instructors, and in the highest degree profitable to the pupils. Having had some small experience in this kind of school, and watched with much carefulness others now in the way of experiment, we are constrained to say that there is nothing in the nature of such institutions why they should not all succeed, although untoward circumstances have prevented some from going into complete and successful operation; and we are pleased that the inhabitants of this town are making an effort to establish one here. Whether it will ever go into operation or not, depends solely upon the people here. It will, if they say so. Unanimity and well directed action are necessary, & we grieve to say, that, however highly we respect the good people of Winthrop in their individual characters; they are not, or have not been, remarkable for putting their strength together in any scheme of public improvements. It may be that our plainness of speech will provoke you—not exactly to *good works*—we do not wish to stir your wrath, if we do, all we have to say is—"strike, but hear us." Good people of Winthrop village, you are not remarkable for uniting your strength in any work that will not return immediate personal profit. If it were not so, you would not now be so lamentably behind several of the neighboring towns in many things which we could name. If half of the time and the zeal which some of you manifest in opposing every project of public good were spent in aiding it, much would be done that now suffers to be done. We are however straying from the subject, and will omit any further remarks upon your delinquencies at present.

At the request of many of the citizens, we lay before our readers a Report of a Committee appointed by them, to take into consideration the subject of a Manual Labor School and to propose a plan. The Committee, in performing their duties, have been more anxious to advance sound ideas rather than original ones; and we hope all friends of youth will find satisfaction in their perusal.

To all Friends of the Rising Generation.

It is proposed to establish in Winthrop, a School for the instruction of the young of both sexes, combined with MANUAL LABOR, whereby at suitable hours, proper exercise shall be given to the students, and they at the same time be enabled by their labor to defray a part or the whole of their expenses of board. The branches taught, shall be those of the higher kind, not usually taught at our common schools, but which are nevertheless necessary at this advanced age of improvements, for the young to be instructed in, such as shall be of practical utility to them in after life, and give them a chance to rank with any who may have gone through a thorough course of education. It is proposed that a farm and workshops of various kinds be had, sufficiently extensive to give employment to those who wish, and to give as efficient aid and encouragement to the exertions of those who feel anxious and willing to help themselves, as possible.

The school contemplated, is not proposed as a rival to any whatever, nor is it intended that any particular religious sect shall have the ascendancy in its management, but while the highest tone of morals shall be inculcated, and every species of vice and immorality forbidden, it shall be open to every one of good moral character.

It is proposed that the instructors shall be men of unblemished characters—thoroughly learned in the science which they may be called upon to teach, and both able and willing, should the Trustees require it, to work with the students during the hours allotted for labor, in order that a salutary influence, not only of example, but also restraint upon any waywardness on the part of the student may be essentially felt.

Trusting that you feel disposed to assist in establishing a school on the above plan, we take the liberty of soliciting your aid on the following terms, viz:—

1. Every person who subscribes and pays \$50 shall thereby constitute himself a patron.

2. Every patron shall be entitled to a vote in all the transactions of the patrons or corporation; but no patron, whatever the amount of his subscription, shall be entitled to more than one vote.

3. Every patron shall have a right to send one scholar, by paying the usual expenses, in preference to one who is not a patron.

4. Every original subscriber who pays \$100 shall have a right, while the school is in operation, to send one scholar, free of tuition three months in a year during his or her life, or, in case of his or her death, during the minority of his or her youngest child, provided he or she shall not have transferred his or her share.

5. Every original subscriber who pays \$200 shall have a right, while the school is in operation to send a scholar, free of tuition, six months in a year, during his or her life, or, in case of his or her death, during the minority of his or her youngest child; provided he or she shall not have transferred his or her share.

6. Every original subscriber who shall pay \$300

shall have a right, while the school is in operation to send one scholar free of tuition during his or her life, or, in case of his or her death, during the minority of his or her youngest child; provided he or she shall not have transferred his or her share.

7. Every original subscriber who shall pay \$400, or the person or persons to whom said share shall be assigned, shall have a right to send one scholar free of tuition, during the operation of the school.

8. Every original subscriber who shall pay \$700, or the person or persons to whom said share shall be assigned, shall have a right to send two scholars, free of tuition, during the operation of the school.

9. Every person who pays \$1000 shall have a right to send two scholars, free of tuition, during the operation of the school, and shall also be a Trustee during life.

10. The shares of the patrons shall be transferable on the conditions aforesaid.

11. The Institution shall be under the direction of Trustees, fifteen of whom shall be chosen by the patrons.

12. Of the 15 Trustees chosen by the patrons, one fifth shall go out of office every year, though they may be eligible to the same office again.

13. It shall take five of the Trustees elected by the patrons to form a quorum for the transaction of business.

14. Being a patron shall not disqualify one from being a Trustee.

There is an intimate connection between the mind, and the body, and a healthy body is absolutely essential to a vigorous mind. In order to insure health, Nature has ordained that exercise of the body shall be resorted to, and that of all exercise, a regular systematic labor is the best. And it has been found by experience that those who have devoted a part of their time regularly to labor, and a part of their time to study, have accomplished more than those who have settled themselves down to an inactive, and sedentary course, and devoted their whole time to study.

By combining manual labor with study, and rightly dividing the time, the chances of preserving a healthy mind in a healthy body, are very much increased.

Nor are motives of a pecuniary nature, wanting to urge us on in the establishment of a school of the character which we propose. All of us have experienced the benefits of our common schools—those nurseries of learning, established by our forefathers, where the children of all without regard to sect, or clan, or property, can find a chance for the improvement of their minds. Here are taught the elements of those sciences which are absolutely necessary to us in the conducting of our business. They have made us all acquainted with the more necessary beginnings of learning; but all of us have not been able, however ardently we may have desired it, to go any further than what we could learn there. The expense attending the study of the higher branches of learning, has prevented many a young man from becoming acquainted with them, and even yet this barrier continues. The crowded state of the few manual labor schools in the United

States, prove that more are demanded; and if the opportunity of paying a part only, of the expenses of an education in the higher branches can be extended, who can doubt but hundreds, and hundreds of our talented young men will gladly avail themselves of them, and fit themselves for usefulness, in a much greater degree than they possibly can without this aid.

That it is an imperious duty for us to afford them this aid, who can doubt? Ignorance, and vice, are nearly allied; and every one who thinks for a moment, will at once see that in such a country as ours, this connexion must be indeed fatal to freedom. Cast your eyes to the nations of the old world, and which among them are the most free even there? Those where learning is most extensively diffused, and where the middling ranks have an opportunity to enlighten their minds, or those where the rich only are taught, and the poor considered as serfs, unworthy of care or education?

Look abroad in your own country, and what section of the states do you consider as abounding in the most genuine happiness? Is it not those where all can have an opportunity of being taught, and where schools are abundant, and facilities for instruction are numerous? Is it not this, which has raised the character of New England, and made her sons among the most learned, and respectable among the nation? But even the wants of New England increase with her population, and if she has hitherto taken the front rank in regard to Education, prudence, and sound National policy, demand that she shall keep her place in the march of improvement, and as her children multiply, schools and seminaries should be multiplied for them. Enlightened as we may consider ourselves, we have too many growing up in ignorance—and we have too many who desire improvement, that are not able to obtain it—both should be attended to. We have remarked that there is a close connexion between vice and ignorance. And as a proof of it even in our own borders, we would cite you to the reports of some of the penitentiaries in the United States. In one of these you will find it stated that of 180 convicts in the Connecticut State Prison, "there is not one of them who could read or write, and who was of temperate habits, and followed a regular trade, and that there never has been in that prison, a convict who had received a collegiate or classical education." In commenting on this startling fact, a writer justly observes—"Volumes could not enforce more strongly the propriety of adopting a high standard of school education, nor urge stronger considerations for multiplying incentives to honest labor. These matters come within the special province of the farmer and mechanic, as they from their numbers and influence, must give the impress to our characters, so long as our freedom shall survive."

In a school of the character which we propose, the principles so essential to our freedom, as a people, and so dear to us as republicans, will be taught both by precept and example. It is now unfortunately the case, that in many of our high schools, the pupil is taught by example, if not by direct precept, to look down upon labor as incompatible with learning, and as disgraceful to a thorough scholar. They there acquire too much of that knowledge which Paul says "puffeth up," without a corresponding modicum of common sense to direct them right. But in our proposed institution, where the instructors themselves set the example and urge them to follow, the idea that labor is disgraceful would never enter their minds, and they would associate it with many of their most valuable acquisitions. They would become fixed in habits of in-

dustry—habits which would be an invaluable source of comfort, and happiness, and usefulness. Their hours of recreation would not be "hours of waste, and idleness, and immorality. They would be employed in useful bodily labor. Such as would exercise their skill, make them dexterous, establish their health and strength, and enable each one to defray a part of his expenses."

In the language of the Report of the Pennsylvania Manual Labor School, it would be the course "which Franklin, and such men personally adopted, and was no novelty to the Persians, the Greeks, and the Jewish people—which Paul, at Corinth, experienced the benefit of—one which will enable an entire community, and the world to educate itself.

The health preserving, and life saving labor of the hands, defrays the expenses of education. Youth of genius, and talents or piety born in poverty, need far less the arm of charity, to conduct them to public usefulness. Time and effort are almost all they require. Parents may have less of the over-reaching anxiety to accumulate means for their sons,—the muscles deposited in broad and numerous layers on their bones, is a *patrimony* to each one for this object. And the day laborer may be informed that the *same power* which he expends in toil, is, in his own boys, a receipted school bill."

When they went forth into the world, and commenced business for themselves, they would carry with them "habits of application and reflection—hands inured to labor, and minds imbued with light and truth, and animated with an ardent desire to obtain distinction for usefulness. The example of a good farmer or mechanic exerts a magic, and benign influence on all around him."

His light, says Judge Buel, is not hid under a bushel, but shines forth to illuminate and instruct all within its reach. Who shall set bounds to benefits which would result from annually locating one or two hundred such pupils in various parts of the State?

We would therefore repeat that the obligation which we are all under to our country, renders it imperious that something of the kind should be done.—For if ever this Republic is overthrown and those liberties which have been purchased by the toil and blood of our forefathers, be destroyed, it will be done by suffering ignorance to spread its deadening influence over what may now be considered as the middling interest class. They are the bulwark of all our civil and religious principles, and if once they can be degraded, and sunk into insignificance, the ambitious and aspiring, will have no obstacle in the way to usurpation and power. This it was which destroyed the Republic of Rome. The moment that the influence of the middle class of citizens had become sufficiently diminished, as not to be feared, and the gulf between the rich and poor had become sufficiently wide, Cesar planted his foot upon their necks, and erected for himself a throne.

For the truth of the sentiment which we have advanced, we appeal to the history of all past nations. It is a fact, (says Sismondi in his History of the Fall of the Roman Empire) in the middle classes that the domestic virtues—economy, forethought and the spirit of association, mainly reside. It is in them that a certain degree of energy is incessantly called into operation, either as a means of rising or of keeping the position already acquired. It is in them alone, the sentiment of social equality, on which all justice is based, can be kept alive.

We must see our equals, live with them, and meet them daily and hourly, encounter their inter-

ests and their passions, before we can get the habit of seeking our own advantage in the common weal alone. Grandeur isolates a man; vast wealth accustoms each individual to look upon himself as a distinct power. He feels that he can exist independently of his country; that his elevation or his fall may be distant; and ere long the servile dependants by whom a man, who spends as much as a petty State, is sure to be surrounded, succeed in persuading him that his pleasures, his pains, nay, his slightest caprices, are more important than the welfare of thousands of families whose means of subsistence he engrosses.

The morality of a nation is preserved by associating the sentiments with all that is stable and permanent; it is destroyed by whatever tends to concentrate them on the present moment. So long as our recollections are dear to us we shall take care that our hopes be worthy of them; but a people who sacrifice the memory of their ancestors, or the welfare of their children to the pleasures of a day are but *sojourners* in a country, they are not *citizens*.

Impressed with the preceding views, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects stated, We the Subscribers, severally agree to pay the sums set against our respective names, in four equal instalments—The first on the first day of June next, the second in six months, the third in twelve months, and the fourth in eighteen months from that time; provided the sum of \$15,000 shall be subscribed for said purpose, on or before the first day of May next, and an Act of Incorporation for the purposes aforesaid, shall be obtained during the sitting of the Legislature of 1836. Said sums at the times aforesaid, we severally agree to pay to such Committee, as shall be duly chosen, by the Patrons under such Act of Incorporation, to superintend the application of said sums, or the expenditure thereof according to the directions of said Patrons.

Winthrop, January 1st, 1836.

For the Maine Farmer. Agriculture.

MR. HOLMES:—Egotism is almost always odious. But be that as it may, I must talk and write about myself a little. My signature has been missing for some weeks in the columns of the Farmer—but I perceive they have been rather crowded with the interesting Reports of Committees of Agricultural Societies, &c. so that I trust those who feel an interest in my communications have little reason to regret this circumstance. Being a plain man I deal but little in compliments myself, and generally feel but little moved by that of others. Yet the very friendly notice by several of your correspondents of my productions in the Farmer have been truly encouraging.

The cause of agriculture is one that has taken a deep, and I believe a lasting hold of my affections; and I feel a resolution to pursue my investigation with unabated ardor. The field of research grows more and more inviting, and the consideration that so many others, with habits and talents so well suited to the purpose, are industriously employed in explaining the same field of knowledge, affords an ample security that success must attend the pursuit. When such men as Ruffin, Buel and Coleman, and others I might add, unite their energies in any cause, that cause must receive an impulse.

But without disparaging the labors of any one, I cannot help urging particular attention to Mr. Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manure. His ideas are some of them so novel to me, and yet so well sup-

ported by numerous experiments, that I think they demand an impartial scrutiny. His views of "acid," "neutral" and "calcareous" soils I was partially prepared for, because from what I was able to learn of the effects of lime, I was conscious there was some cause not as yet understood, and the operation of which did not even appear to be mistrusted, that rendered its application to the best effect very uncertain. But I was totally unprepared to believe that mild lime had the effect to combine with putrescent manure and thus fix it so permanently in the soil that neither sun, wind nor rain could carry it away. I can only add from what I noticed, and that imperfectly, some years ago in Massachusetts of the effect of partially decomposed shells; where ever these abounded there was an unusual degree of fertility in such spots, though it was probable the shells had been there for centuries. If such is the effect of lime it ought to be well known in all its chemical combinations. What say you, brother Farmers of Maine, especially you who are a little scientific; will you help forward the enquiry? Maine has undoubtedly lime enough for agricultural purposes; why should we not then avail ourselves of its powerful agency in making the wilderness of this State literally blossom, not only with roses, but with every production that renders life desirable.

J. H. J.

December, 1835.

For the Maine Farmer.

Readfield, Winthrop, and Cobossecontee Canal.

MR. HOLMES:—I have read a communication in one of your late papers, on the subject of the above Canal. The calculations there made I have no doubt are much, very much within what would be realized, should the contemplated work be accomplished. It is a good maxim if you would achieve great things, you must conceive great things.

What, I would ask, has made all the great and mighty nations of the earth? It is because the nation itself has by proper means endeavored to be great. They have in effect said they would be so.

Look at Philadelphia. Wm. Penn in the very onset, laid it out for a great city, the inhabitants acted upon his principle, and it has become what it was designed it should be. What has occasioned the present enormous prices of real estate in New York and Ohio? It is because the inhabitants of these States, have exerted themselves in the cause of improvements, and are now reaping the fruits of their enterprize. What has built up Augusta and Bangor in our own State? The exertions of the inhabitants—they have acted with public spirit; and this more often makes one place above another in prosperity, than any natural advantages actually possessed. Two things seem necessary, to bring about any good or lasting improvement, viz: a love of country, and well directed exertion among the inhabitants. Union, to a man. Combined strength. Do we not possess as great advantages, and is there not as much encouragement to progress in this improvement in the towns of Gardiner, Litchfield, Monmouth, Winthrop, and Readfield, as any where within the compass of your knowledge. And may we not expect the route to be extended far into the country, diverging and branching to a great distance? Will the people any longer let their enterprize sleep?

DECEMBER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Superior Bull.

MR. HOLMES:—A Bull, 32 months old, weighing eighteen hundred fifty-five pounds, of a hand-

some red color, well proportioned, and which measures seven feet in the girth, is owned and was raised by Mr. Nicholas Harris of New Sharon.

Who beats that?

C—

For the Maine Farmer.

Churning Butter.

MR. HOLMES:—As your paper is intended as a medium to spread abroad every thing useful to farmers and ladies, or dairy women in their several occupations, I am led through it to communicate a fact accidentally discovered by me, relative to the churning of butter, which I have heretofore found a laborious job in winter. I set some frozen cream in a tin vessel on my fire-frame one night—the next morning I found the cream full as warm as milk when first taken from a cow. On placing it in the churn it required not more than 2 minutes churning before the butter came, as we say. To show that this was not a solitary instance, I have ever since placed my cold and frozen cream in a vessel, and so placed it as that it should slowly become as warm as above named, when not once only, but uniformly the same result has taken place. Let any one who is desirous try this mode, and my word for it, they will find the above verified, which does away the fatigue of a long and sometimes doubtful churning. If the cream is moderately warmed to the extent named I will warrant the result to be as above.

NO MISTAKE.

For the Maine Farmer.

Caution to the Young, and hints to the Old.

MR. HOLMES:—This is the season of the year when men, and boys, are induced to assemble together in Taverns and stores, and sit around the stove or fire place, the former to idle away their time, smoke their pipes, tell stories, and perhaps slander their neighbors a little; and the latter to learn those vices, thinking them manly. Thus in these schools for scandal, are too many of our children and youth training up for a life of deception and crime. I have thought it would be well for all of us who have children, or who have the welfare of the young at heart, to take some note of this serious evil. I do not know that I can set the subject before you in a better light, than by furnishing you with an article taken from the Hampshire Gazette, headed "Crime among the Young." I think if you will publish it, you will do good, and this is my object in calling attention to it. Will you also please insert another article which I send herewith, entitled "Advice to apprentices," which I think is good advice to the young. Children and youth will always be busy, and we should be careful to give a virtuous direction to their minds. Parents can, with a very little exertion interest their children at home, and if tavern keepers, and store keepers, would not suffer children to idle away their time about their premises, they would greatly aid parents in discharging their duty, by sending their children away from the many temptations to which they may be exposed.

Be exceedingly careful what habits you form, for when once formed they are hard to overcome.

Among the most prominent of evil habits, is the use of tobacco. It is a poison and destroys its thousands, it should be abandoned by every respectable member of society.

Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

Crime among the Young.

The instances of youthful depravity that have repeatedly occurred in this vicinity of late are calculated to take deep hold of the thoughts of the re-

flecting. It is peculiarly painful to think of the young as connected with crime. To see one that has no temptations of poverty, whose wants and cares are as yet cast upon others, whose lawless appetites have not yet acquired the strength of maturity, who has not yet trod the path of life long enough to be wearied of the flowers that beset him at his entrance, suddenly plunging into guilt, and outstripping the aged in the career of crime, shows a wantonness of iniquity, and a perverseness in self immolation both shocking and mysterious. And what is the most common crime? The meanest of all—theft—pilfering—larceny. We can attribute the increase of vice among youth to no more obvious cause than the indulgence permitted them in their propensity to become men before they have been boys—their lounging about on the walks, in the stores, at the eating shops, listening to what they never ought to hear, idling away hour after hour in vicious intercourse, smoking, spitting and drinking, and aping their seniors in every thing vile.

YOUNG MAN! You have heard of one HENRY BARDWELL, confined in prison in this town on a charge of breaking open stores and stealing money. Look at his fate. He was suddenly taken from a useful and respectable trade which might ere long have placed him where you would be proud some day to stand, and immured in the cell of the felon. This young man had a father and mother, and it was not many weeks after his confinement before it became necessary to inform him that his father was dead.—What was the effect upon him? Self-convicted, borne down by his approaching trial, and believing that he himself had brought that father to the grave by his crimes, he sunk to the earth, groaned, and has never since uttered a word. Struck with fatuity, he became an insane fool. He knows not his own mother, and no ray of intelligence—no smile, ever lights up his countenance. Week after week and month after month have gone by and the same listless, vacant, idiotic look dwells on his features. He breathes and stirs, and that is all, and so it will apparently be with him through life—living but yet dead—a mere animated corpse—a worthless wilted weed torn up and thrown aside to rot and consume.—YOUNG MAN, learn a lesson in the fate of HENRY BARDWELL. You are a son, think of a father struck dead by the conduct of his child, and of a mother, still worse perhaps, living yet a widow. Can a parent reflect on the end of this youth and not shudder? The step is but short between idle and vicious indulgences, and crime—between the house of dissipation and the prison-house. Will you not keep the youth under your care, in your own constant eye and in some known useful or innocent employment, when if you do not, the consequences may be with you as it has both high and low in life? The eye of suspicion may soon fix upon your son, his haunts may be sought out, his habits investigated, and the search may result in a disclosure of infamy, liberty forfeited, disgrace inflicted, a life ruined, and all irreparable.

Advice to Apprentices.

1. Having selected your profession, resolve not to abandon it; but by a life of industry and enterprize to adorn it. You will be much more likely to succeed in business you have long studied, than in that of which you know but little.

2. Select the best company in your power to obtain; and let your conversation be on those things you wish to learn. Frequent conversation will elicit much instruction.

3 Obtain a friend to select for you the best books on morality, and the liberal arts, and particularly those which treat on your profession. It is not in the reading of many books that make a man wise, but the reading of only those which can impart wisdom. Thoroughly understand what you read; take notes of all that is worth remembering, and frequently review what you have written.

4. Select for your model the purest and greatest characters; and always endeavor to imitate their virtues, and to emulate their greatness.

5. Serve God—and endeavor to set an example of piety, charity, and sobriety, to all around you.

6. Love your country; respect your rulers, treat with kindness your fellow apprentices; let your great aim be usefulness to mankind.

7. Get all you can by honest industry; spend none extravagantly, and provide largely for old age.

8. In a word, think much, act circumspectly and live usefully.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

Lecture on Printing.

Delivered before the Portsmouth Lyceum, by C. W. Brewster.

The periodical Press—Extensive Printing Establishments—Influence of the Press in increasing Knowledge and advocating the interests of Mankind.

The first Newspaper published at regular intervals was issued monthly at Venice, in Italy, about 250 years since. It was called the Gazette—signifying a little treasury of news. The number of copies issued of this paper must have been very limited—for the jealousy of the Venetian government would not allow of the circulation of a printed sheet, so that the Gazette continued to be distributed in Manuscript for more than thirty years. Files of this paper are now extant.

In the whole Chinese empire, although Printing has been so long practised there, but one regular newspaper is published at the present time. It is a sort of court Journal issued at Peking, and called Kingpaou, or the Messenger of the Capital.

The Press had been in operation in England nearly a century before a regular periodical was published. In Nov. 1665, the London Gazette was issued weekly, and has been published to the present time.

The first newspaper in the British American Colonies, the Boston News-Letter, was commenced in 1704. The Boston Gazette was commenced in 1719—and the third paper in the Colonies was commenced the same year in Philadelphia, entitled the American Weekly Mercury. The first paper in New York was established in 1725—in Maryland in 1728—Rhode Island and South Carolina in 1733—Virginia in 1736—Connecticut and North Carolina in 1755—New Hampshire in 1256—Delaware in 1761—and in Georgia in 1763.

In 1775, there had been 78 different newspapers printed, 39 of which had been discontinued previous to that time—so that at the commencement of the Revolution there were but 39 papers printed in the U. States—and of the number then printed but eight establishments are now in existence.

In 1810 the whole number of newspapers was three hundred and fifty. There are now about one thousand two hundred newspaper establishments in the United States, from which are issued, at a moderate calculation, 100,000,000 printed sheets annually—which, if in one continuous sheet, would reach four times from pole to pole—and if embodied in a book form, would be equal to issuing six volumes as large as the bible every minute in the year!

The advancement in newspapers has not only been in numbers but in size. The largest paper published about fifty years since, were of the demi size. In about twenty years, some had increased to the super-royal. Within a few years some have grown to the elephant size—and last month a New York publisher presented the public with a full grown mammoth.

We cannot better illustrate one of the causes of the rapid advancement which has been made within a few years in the various branches of morals, than by drawing aside the curtain and disclosing what the Press is doing in one branch—that of Temperance. We shall look only in one office, that of the Temperance Recorder, in Albany.—Sixty workmen are there constantly employed—six presses are kept in operation by steam, and six by hand power. Those are in constant operation, and every working minute of the year are throwing out twenty copies of some Temperance publication—each one intended to go forth and do its work in the public renovation. It is not surprising that any hydra, either in the moral or political world, upon which the press can be brought to bear is more easily vanquished now than in former times—for the sixty printers employed in the office to which we have just referred, exert a greater influence on the public mind, than sixty thousand scribes with their greatest industry, possibly could have exerted 500 years since.

The office of the Harpers, in New York, gives employment to 140 persons. They print on an average an edition of books of the Family Library size, every day in the year. Their expenses are about three hundred dollars per day.

We do not speak of this establishment as standing forth above every other: we do not know but more extensive ones are in operation in our country. At Brattleborough, in our sister state of Vermont,

is one which is deserving of notice. The printing establishment of Messrs. Fessenden, keeps in operation seven or eight power presses, printing not far from twenty thousand sheets of paper per day. Connected with the establishment is a paper mill at one end, and a book-bindery at the other, so that (like the chrysalis changing of a vile caterpillar to a beautiful butterfly,) what enters at one end—the cast-off covering of the human body, is by a regular and rapid process brought out at the other extremity, beautiful paper finely printed and bound—a material for a permanent dress of the immortal mind. So rapid is the process by which paper can be made by the power of steam, that rags have been received at the mill in the morning, manufactured into paper and printed before night! The Comprehensive Commentary is now printing at that establishment. When it is completed, it will have consumed fifteen thousand reams of paper.—Think not that the woolen or the cotton manufacturers are the only ones for whose benefit sheep is raised, or cotton imported; for this one work will use up the amount of a thousand bales of cotton in paper—and will require the skins of sixty thousand sheep for its binding!

The most extensive Printing establishment in England at the present time, is that of the 'Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.' It gives regular employment to thirty-six type foundries, seven men damping paper, and 160 compositors.—Besides 15 common presses, two steam engines are employed in driving 18 printing machines, which can throw off from 700 to 1000 impressions each, per hour. There are in the establishment about one thousand works in stereotype, among which are 75 different sets of plates for the Bible. The first cost of these plates was not far from \$1,500,000. The average quantity of paper printed amounts weekly to 2000 reams—equal to half the quantity used in all the twelve hundred newspaper establishments in the United States!

We shall only advert to one more extensive establishment, which is probably the largest in the world, it is the *Royal Printing House at Paris*. It contains a sufficient quantity of types to have standing at the same time 125,000 octavo pages, or 500 volumes of 250 pages each. It consumes about the same quantity of paper annually as the London establishment, and gives employment to three hundred and fifty persons.

Our own country as yet has not made the advancement in the accumulation of books which has been made in the seat of literature in Europe.—The thirty one largest libraries in the United States contain together only 250,000 volumes, while the same number of libraries in Germany contain 3,300,000! Look at these vast assemblages for a moment—the growth of four hundred years only! If they continue to increase at the same ratio, to grasp their contents, the age of man will again have to be extended to the antediluvian length, and perhaps after all be drowned in a second deluge from the portentous clouds of literature! We have, however, but little to fear. Literature, like trade, will regulate itself. The wheat will be sifted out, and the chaff thrown to the winds.

As it is only by the deprivation of blessings that we are able to estimate their worth, let us for a moment contemplate the extinction of the Press at this time, in our land and throughout the world. Yes—open the flood gates of Vandalism, and with the press and types let every printed work be swept to destruction—but not with them the recollection that they ever existed. Let nothing be found for the reading world but such manuscripts as may be purchased of the scribes, or copied by our hands. Although the arts generally might be practised in perfection, the earth bring forth her fruits in abundance, the blessings of life be richly bestowed—yet the Press silent—we can hardly imagine a greater blank! How many among us would be found able, if willing, to pay five hundred dollars for a Bible—or one hundred for a common octavo—or a ten dollar bill for a school manual! A ten dollar bill? No, we had forgotten ourselves—without the aid of printing, we should have had no bills or banks either! The lawyer would be compelled to study the public laws from the manuscript records of Legislatures, or spend the income of years to obtain a copy—not for his library (for none but a prince would presume upon such an extravagance)—but for his strong box, to be watched over and preserved like the miser's gold. Or perhaps when he en-

ters the courts of justice, we should see in his fringed garments, as in Jewish days, the mementos of his legal knowledge. The Divine, instead of having a thousand volumes within his reach for reference, would be far more fortunate than many of his brethren, if the only work he possessed was a whole bible. The physician, deprived of the knowledge he now derives from the world of skilful practitioners of other times, must rely on the oral instructions of his teacher, and make up the rest of his knowledge from his own personal observation and experience. Whatever discoveries he makes in the healing art, will be sure to be his own, for however benevolent his intentions may be, he can find no press to diffuse his discoveries abroad. If a quack invents some pill, which will, as usual, cure every malady, he must be content with taking it himself, if he will venture to, as he will have no opportunity of sending it, like Samson's foxes scattering fire brands through the land.

With the channels of knowledge closed, men would rapidly verge back to the ignorance of former times. Aristocracy would extend her coveting and domineering hand to the stores of knowledge, and rejoice in being able to keep others in ignorance. Without the press, there would be nothing like the general conveyance of intelligence from one state to another, or from town to town—it could only be from individual to individual. But why talk of State? The system of our government, ever so vast an extent of territory, could not be maintained, and the name of State, in its present relations, would soon be heard no more among us. The chain which binds our Union together would be broken—for we are literally bound together by the Press, and the chains strengthened by the jars of opposing parties in politics, produced by its influence—without this tightening of the cords, our nation might fall into a state of apathy dangerous to its liberties. Without the Press, there could not be a republican system of government maintained over so extensive a territory as the United States—ignorance must unavoidably exist without its enlightening influence—the laws of each State could not be generally understood in other and distant States—jealousies would be continually rising up—acts of violence, and civil war. No!—without the Press, the Republic could not exist;—a Monarch, with standing armies, to keep his ignorant and servile subjects, in awe, is the most we could expect without this bulwark of our liberties.

Due credit has never been given to the Press for the part it performed in the brilliant achievement of our National Independence. It was on the Press that the oppression of the Stamp Act was brought directly to bear; scarcely a newspaper could be found, among the thirty-nine which were then published, which would either willingly or forcibly submit to the imposition of so unjust a tax. The same degree of oppression might have been exercised upon other branches of the Arts, not less sensible of injury, but without the means of arousing the public to a sense of their wrongs, and been meekly borne—but the Stamp Act was bearding the lion in his den! Indignant, he came forth, and shaking his shaggy mane, his roar resounded thro' the forest, and sympathy for the aggrieved was echoed from every quarter! It can with confidence be said that the newspapers at that time, dressed in mourning, and the place for the British stamp supplied by a Death's Head—distributed generally among the people—did as much in preparing their minds for the Revolution, as a Lafayette, or even a Washington, afterwards did in accomplishing it. Archimedes, in vain glory, boasted that if he had a spot or which to place a fulcrum, he could move the earth! What the ancient son of science proposed in sport to do to the material universe, is now fast doing to the political, scientific, and moral world. A fulcrum has been found!—based on the sunbeams, already has half the world been elevated by its agency—and ere another century, should its influence continue to extend in the ratio of the last twenty years, wisdom will run to and fro thro' out the earth—knowledge will everywhere be increased—and the ennobling principles of Liberty and Equality will be every where inculcated.

If it be true that "Knowledge is Power" it requires no extra keenness of vision to discern this fulcrum in THE PRESS.

The majority of earthly pleasures are experienced in the pursuit of some unreal good.

From the New York Farmer.
Notices of the Season;

AND HINTS ON THE CARE OF LIVE STOCK.

The season of agricultural labor has now closed; and the farmer has every reason for gratitude to a benignant Providence, which has signally smiled upon his labors. If not an excess, there is an abundance of the products of the earth. If some crops have either failed or proved scanty, others have been luxuriant and ample. Indian corn, wheat, and hay, must generally be considered as short crops. The produce of the Dairy is less than its usual amount; but oats, rye, potatoes, and excellent vegetables of every description, have been extraordinarily fine and plenty. The general health of the season has been almost unexampled, both in city and country; and the voice of gladness has been echoed and re-echoed from every part of the land.

The month of October, and, with very slight exceptions, the month of November, thus far, (20th) have been only a succession of dry, mild, and sunny days. The mercury, late in October, in this part of the country (Valley of the Connecticut) has repeatedly stood at 76 deg., sometimes at 80 deg. Fahrenheit; and the grass in many places in this vicinity, both in pastures and meadows, has the freshness of May. This weather has been particularly favorable to the ripening of the Indian corn, and to the easy execution of the usual fall work. Such a pleasant autumn, such uninterruptedly fair, mild, and literally beautiful weather, is not within the memory of our oldest inhabitants.

December, however, will soon be upon us; and 'winter,' says the homely adage, 'never rots in the sky.' The products of the earth, being now gathered and stored, the inquiry and duty of the farmer now are, how to apply them. Of those products which are eatable, and of course perishable, the farmer has only two ways to dispose of them: to consume them with his own stock, or to sell them for the consumption of others. The latter operation is likely to give him most money, where he lives near to a ready market; the former will not unfrequently in the end give him the most profit. The latter may be, for the present, better for his pocket; the former better for his farm. In many cases, however, there is no alternative; and the remoteness from market compels the farmer to convert his bulky produce into a portable form.

For this operation I shall undertake no more than to suggest a few general hints, which most farmers probably understand already better than I can tell them; but which it may not be wholly without advantage to recall to their notice.

The first inquiry to which an intelligent farmer will give his attention, is to what species of stock may his produce be most advantageously applied; whether to the raising of neat cattle, horses, or sheep; whether to the feeding of store stock, as they are termed; or to the fattening of cattle for the market; whether it shall be converted into dairy produce, or wool, or beef, or pork, or mutton. The determination of this important question depends on so many local or accidental circumstances, the nature of the produce, the absolute or current value of the produce, the proximity to a market, the condition of the supply and the demand, that no general direction can be given, which would be universally applicable. Every careful farmer will make this subject matter of serious and repeated consideration and experiment. Does he propose a winter dairy? What amount of butter is a good and well fed cow likely to yield? What will her feeding require? How much will she consume? and what is likely to be the value of her produce, when it has passed through the whole process of being converted into cash? Does he propose to keep sheep for their wool? What is to be the probable cost of their keeping? And what amount in quantity and value of wool, and of stock are they likely to return to him? Does he design to fatten beef? Will he fatten steers or oxen, heifers or cows? What amount of hay, or of grain, or of potatoes or turnips are they likely to require? What is the value of the produce necessary to their thrift? the expense of its preparation; the mode of its preparation; the mode of its application; and what may they be expected to gain in weight per day, and to bring in market when sold? These and many other queries suggest themselves on this subject. In respect to most of them the great majority of farmers, whose highest ambition

seems to be, as they express it, merely to get along, make no inquiry, have instituted no experiments; and can scarcely give you a conjectural, much less a definite, and certain answer. But it is obvious that no farmer is entitled to the reputation either of prudence or intelligence in his profession, who has not made these points matter of careful and exact inquiry and experiment.

But, to whatever kind of live stock the farmer chooses to devote his produce, some rules are of universal and indispensable importance. Whether store or fattening stock, the first requisite is attention. If he would have his animals in healthy and thrifty condition, they must be attended to. The eye of the master is here particularly important. It will not answer at one time to give them none or only half an allowance; and at another time to fill them to repletion. The successful feeding of animals demands the greatest care. Regularity as to time is of great importance. They have very little of the philosophy of patience, though they are often compelled of exercise much of that of endurance. When the stated time returns, of which there is no difficulty in discovering, that their appetite keeps accurate measurement, their meals should be ready for them; and there should be a careful attendant at the stable, to give them their feed in such quantities that they will consume it, while it is fresh; and not have so much left before them at a time, that it is rendered offensive by being blown upon; and they turn from it with disgust, and will not again touch it but by compulsion. During the hours of feeding a little at a time until the appetite is satisfied; and then if any remains, the rots and fragments carefully taken from the crib, and given to those animals, who are expected to live only upon the second course, is a necessary rule both for the thrift of the animal and the economy of the animal and the economy of the food.

The preparation of the food is now to be considered. Experiments conducted with great intelligence and exactness by Scotch farmers, under the particular cognizance of the Highland Agricultural Society, proves that the cooking of food for fattening neat cattle does not yield advantages over food given in a raw state, sufficient to compensate the extra trouble and expense; for swine, however, it is eminently useful; and the steaming of potatoes for horses has been found by Curwen and others, matter of great economy, and singularly conducive to their vigor and health. The preparation of all long food by cutting, is extremely advantageous to the health and comfort of the animal, and to the pocket of the owner. It is a well established fact, that by cutting long feed from a quarter to a third of the expense of keep may be saved. On this matter I design, on a future occasion, to enter into very full details, from ample materials, which I have on hand.

Cleanliness is another important point in the care of domestic animals. Even the proverbially dirtiest of all animals, the hog, is found to thrive far better, when kept in a clean and well-littered sty, than when left to wallow and repose in his own filth. But cleanliness is particularly beneficial to neat cattle, horses, and sheep; they will not thrive well, they will lose their appetite, when this not attended to. They require to be well littered, to be well curried, and especially to have wholesome and fresh water, and sweet and clean mangers. Sheep are particularly fastidious in these matters; and to the thrift of any animal it is quite necessary that their appetite should be kept good.

We urge, in the last place, upon farmers, in the treatment of their live stock, the most persevering and exemplary kindness. Kindness is as much matter of interest as of duty; always, with all animals, it does good, like a medicine; and the brute creation, though in a less refined degree, are almost as sensible to it as the human. It is said of the celebrated Bakewell, that he was not unfrequently employed to subdue the most violent and refractory horses; and that his great and successful method was inflexible and persevering gentleness and kindness. It used to be a very significant injunction of a farmer: whom I well knew, to his hired men, 'strike me when you please, but never strike my cattle.' All cattle suffer very much from abuse and cruelty. Sheep are excessively timid; and one of the most important rules in the stall feeding of sheep, is, to keep them as quiet as possible, and never if possible, permit them to be alarmed.

I shall add no more to these imperfect hints at present. Attention, punctuality, regularity, exact-

ness, cleanliness, and kindness, are earnestly urged upon the farmer, as rules of the first importance, and in which his interest as well as common humanity are greatly concerned. It is most delightful as well as honorable to see a benevolent farmer, go among his brute family like a kind parent among his children and dependants,—caring for all their wants, and anxiously providing for their comfort and protection from hunger and cold, and abuse and cruelty. They know him; they love him; they fawn upon him; they welcome him. Instead of a kick for this one, and a blow for that one, and a curse for another, which makes them all tremble when they hear his approach, he is recognised by them all, as a friend and a benefactor. He has an apple for his old servant, the horse; a nubbin of corn for the patient and enduring laborer, the ox; a handful of salt for the gentle sheep, who crowd around him to lick his hand; and even the rude hog will stand still to be patted and scratched by him, and acknowledge the kindness as well as he knows how. This is a beautiful picture of true humanity, decked out with no dazzling colors, and set in a very humble frame; but in which it will not be difficult to discover much true wisdom, and not a little of the spirit of Christianity. Cruelty to animals is an odious vice. Kindness is an equal virtue. Are they not all God's creatures as much as man himself? Has he given to man dominion over them? and is not this power held under a solemn responsibility? Are they cast by the Divine Providence upon man's care; will he abuse this trust? Do they minister to his luxury, to his pleasure, to his subsistence? Where are the claims of gratitude? I conclude with the petition of the horse to his master:

"Up hill urge me not;
 Down hill crowd me not;
 On the plain spare me not;
 In the stable forget me not."

H. C.

Meadowbanks, Nov, 1835.

Considerations for Young Men.

LETTER III.

In addition to the influence of profligate habits, I remarked, that indolence subtracts greatly from youthful enjoyments. Where the former do not exist, the latter is often indulged. Generally, I acknowledge, they co-exist.

Indolence throws open the avenues of the soul to temptations, and the great fallen spirit, in his malignant march through the world, seizes upon the occasion, and draws the unwary youth into his toils. By indolence, the moral principle is weakened, and the impulse of passion is increased. It is the gate-way through which a troop of evil spirits gain admission to the citadel, and compel conscience to surrender to base desire. Activity in honorable pursuits strengthens moral principle, makes the conscience vigilant, and furnishes a breastwork of defence, impregnable to the assault of the tempter.

But there are instances, where, apparently, vice is kept at bay, and a decent exterior is preserved, whilst the individual is characterized by the most shameful inactivity and indolence. He sleeps away the seed-time of his existence. Roused, neither by the love of distinction, a principle so naturally operative in the young heart; nor by the entreaties of a parent, anxious for the future reputation of the child; he has been willing to fold his arms in ignoble sloth, whilst others have run and obtained the prize.

This is seen in every walk of life; in humble poverty and abounding wealth.—More commonly, however, indigence counteracts the causes of indolence; and if there be a spark of youthful fire in the soul, the stimulant of necessity will operate as a spur to vigorous action. Thence it is, that from the low walks of life have risen some of our greatest statesmen, most learned divines, and most gifted geniuses. Their poverty has been the spring of their exertions.—Though denied, in youth, the advantages which wealth commands, they have found more than an equivalent in their own indomitable aspirations. What seemed to be an obstacle, became an impulse: and the impediments in their path to usefulness and to fame, which would have frightened back less noble spirits, only served like the interposing Alps in the march of Hannibal, to

make their victory the more glorious and complete, O that I could reach the ear of every youth in the land, wake up in his soul those generous desires and urge him to those active exertions, which should be at once his safeguard from temptation, and the pledge of his success!

There is scarcely a more melancholy sight, than a young man who gifted by a gracious Providence with a mind susceptible of improvement, dozing away the most precious period of existence, wasting his time, burying his talent, and squandering the money which a generous parent or guardian appropriates for his benefit. Go to our colleges, and you will see many such. Yes in the very portals of science, in the temples consecrated to learning, where hangs the chaplet, for which a band of noble youth are competing: there, even there, shall you see many, who are content to leave the classic abode, bearing the name, but reaping neither the pleasures nor the honors, of a scholar. Surely the opening manhood of such can be characterized by little of that pleasure which accompanies a diligent and successful application of our powers.

Besides the indolence natural to us all, there is, in many of these melancholy examples, a sort of contempt for a habit of assiduous and persevering diligence. They consider it a mark of incompetency; or, at least, view it as indicating the absence of genius. It is the gay, easy, careless bearing of lofty spirits, which they covet. How much to be regretted, that such an infatuation should take possession of our youth!—Where it exists, time, talents, opportunities, all are wasted. The precious hours for improvement speed away, while the merry idler saunters with his companions, or whistles his ditty, as if the dizzy steep of science were attained, and the honors which she has to bestow, already in his possession.

Such a spendthrift of time and privilege could scarcely claim our sympathy, even were he subjected to disappointment and disgrace. The period between childhood and maturity is not with him a season of happiness. Felicity is too sacred a name and too rare an attainment, to be appropriated either to the low pleasures of sensuality, or the dreaming apathy of the idler.

There have been instances, though they are of rare occurrence, in which individuals have been roused from this drowsy and dissipated state of mind. When almost too late, when the seed-time of intellect was well nigh gone, they have awakened as from the eleventh hour, to redeem their wasted opportunities. A thorough reform in their habits has taken place. From being indolent, they have become industrious, and instead of realizing the gloomy fears which their careless habits very justly excited, they have proved a credit to their friends, and an ornament to their country.

Though such instances of reformation may at long intervals occur, we have no right as observed in the case of the profligate, to make them an apology for present indolence; nor to found upon them a hope of our own future amendment.

To the youth of inattentive and idle habits, I would address the language once applied to a still more fearful lethargy—"Awake thou that sleepest." Shake off that mental drowsiness. Like the inactivity of the body, which "clothes a man in rags," this intellectual supineness will cover the character with disgrace. Your companions, those who started with you in the race, are about to distance you. They will leave you to dishonor, and self-reproach. You will have to meet the looks of disappointed friends, and bear the taunts of your successful contemporaries. You will be gathering the materials of future misery; forfeiting the little happiness which earthly pursuits, even when successful, can bestow; and last though certainly not least, subjecting yourself to the displeasure of Him who gave the talent, and the opportunity to improve it, and who may charge you with having been "a wicked and slothful servant."

Fat Cows.—Mr. Rufus Smith, of Hatfield, slaughtered two Cows last week, pasture fed, which weighed two thousand and seventy-five pounds! That ain't slow.—Mr. Joseph Bemis of Chester, stuck a baby pig the other day, aged nineteen months, which weighed 623 pounds! They go the "entire Swine" always in Chester.

TRUTH, in sentiment, is conformity of opinion to fact—in utterance, it is conformity of expression to thought.

Summary.

FROM EUROPE. By the packet ship Poland, at New York, Paris and Havre papers to the 21st Nov. have been received—and by the St James, from London, dates to Nov. 21st.

Mr Barton received his passports, on 10th Nov. and had engaged his passage in the packet ship Albany, which was to sail on the 1st of Dec. He had ceased to transact any business in his official capacity. The papers of the legation had been sent off. It is stated in consequence of Mr Barton's recall, the French Charge at Washington would be ordered home.

A French fleet under Admiral Mackan, was said to be preparing for a visit to this quarter of the world, to look after the interests of the French commerce.

England is said to have offered her mediation through Lord Granville, her Ambassador at Paris, for the settlement of the question between France and us. The Gazette of France adds, 'that in thanking Lord Granville for this offer of mediation it was intimated that orders had been given for the equipment of 15 ships of the line and 18 frigates.'

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald under date of 19th Nov, states that the mediation has been accepted by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, which even goes so far as to offer to lodge the money in the Bank of England, or the British Treasury.

Paris, Nov. 14.—We believe we are warranted in asserting, says the National, 'that orders have been issued for fitting out a naval force of 15 ships, which will be under the command of an Admiral and two rear admirals; and further, that the Budget for the Marine Department to be presented at the next Session, is now preparing upon the footing of a war establishment.'

Both the French and English papers are filled with indignation at the tone assumed by the Emperor of Russia, particularly in a speech which he put forth at Warsaw, and a war between Russia & France is represented to be by no means improbable. It is a topic even more fruitful of discussion in the French and English papers, than the American question.

The navigation of the Baltic was closed by ice early in Nov. and upwards of 200 ships detained in the ports of that sea.

The French Chambers is postponed from 28th Dec. to the 12th Jan.

The Spanish Cortes assembled Dec 12th, and their session was opened by a satisfactory speech from the Queen.

There have been no important movements in the North of Spain, though in general the cause of Don Carlos appears to be declining. Report said that Russia and its associate powers were preparing to assist him.

Texas.—The Natchez Courier of the 1st ult. says:—'Judging from the immense emigration to Texas within the past month, from this quarter, and from the reports of travellers who state that hundreds are met every day, Texas will be able to boast of an army of 10,000 before January.'

The Great Fire in London, on the 2d September, 1666, consumed 89 Churches, 13,200 Houses, and 400 Streets, the City Gates, Guildhall, numerous public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, and stately edifices, leaving a ruined space of 436 acres from the Tower to the Temple Church, and from the North East Gate along the City Wall, to Holborn Bridge, and destroying property to the estimated amount, even then of £10,000,000, or nearly \$50,000,000. Yet within less than five years after this terrible calamity, the city was almost wholly rebuilt, in a style of far greater regularity, security, commodiousness, and salubrity.

Who then can doubt that New York, with her commerce, the number, wealth, and enterprise of her citizens, will not even more rapidly recover from the consequences of the recent fire?

At the period of the fire in London, its population was about 500,000.—*N. Y. Mercantile.*

Goods destroyed by Fire at New York.—Tea—20,000 chests, including the entire cargo of ship Paris, in the store of Osborn and Youngs. Coffee—12,000 bags. Sugar—2500 to 3000 boxes, or about half the stock of Cuba. Oil—40,000 gallons.

The quantity of French goods destroyed is very great. Out of 27 French importing merchants, 23 have been completely burnt out. There are now only four in the city, and of these only one of any magnitude, H. Boerdam & Co. French goods have advanced 12 per cent.

About 1200 packages of Manchester Print goods were alone destroyed in Exchange Place commonly called Calico Row. Of linens, also, a large quantity has been destroyed—we have heard no estimate of this.

Stephen Whitney has lost \$500,000 in house and real estate. John Suydam probably \$200,000 in stores and Insurance stock. Out of \$200,000 in Insurance stocks, Doct. Hosack who died yesterday saved only \$20,600.

The *Abolition Question* has been warmly debated in the House of Representatives at Washington. A petition praying for Abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, from Cummington in this country, presented by Mr. Briggs, stirred up a great deal of hot blood. The question whether they should be received or instantly rejected by the House was the point at issue. It was determined by an overwhelming vote that the right to petition was constitutional right and so they were received and laid on the table.

Revenue of New-York.—The amount of revenue collected at the New York Custom House during the quarter ending on the 30th September last, amounted to no less a sum than \$5,472,642.04, which says the N. Y. Courier, is more than half the revenue of the year 1834.

Steamboat Disasters.—The New-Orleans Morning Post, of the 11th inst. says, "The steamer Lady Franklin, on her passage from St. Louis to Louisville, was run into by the steamer Portsmouth, near the Yellow Banks, Ky. and sunk in deep water immediately—20 live are known to have been lost."

It is stated that 2,205,384 pairs of boots, shoes, slippers, &c. were made in Lynn in one year.

Storm on Lake Michigan.—A letter from St. Joseph, dated Dec. 1, gives an account of a storm on the Lake on the 10th of November, which literally swept it of every thing that carried a sail. Though the precise loss in vessels, lives and property had not been ascertained, it was considered to have been immense.

A piece of property in Buffalo which was sold just after the war for \$40 worth of candles to be paid within 12 months, has since been sold for two millions of dollars.

Piracy.—We learn from Capt Islay, of the brig Leo, which arrived here on Monday last from Matanzas, that news had just been received from Madeusa (Cuba) that an American and a Spanish brig near that place had been captured by the pirates in an open boat, and all on board murdered. The authorities had sent a vessel in pursuit of them.

New York Journal Commerce.

A slip from the office of the Barnstable Patriot, mentions that a schr. went ashore at Truro, on Wednesday night last, and every person on board perished. Three bodies from the wreck have since been picked up on the beach. Owing to the ice round the vessel, no one has been able to ascertain her name and destination. A few timbers and the masts are all that can be seen from the shore.

Boston Post.

The dwelling House and most of its contents, of widow Spear, in Warren, was destroyed by fire, on Friday night, last week. The fire is supposed to have caught from some ashes placed in a barrel on the evening previous.

Distressing Casualty.—A daughter of Miss Porter, of West Prospect, 14 years of age, was most shockingly burnt on the 13th inst. by her clothes taking fire while on a visit to Bucksport with her mother. She expired on the same evening of the occurrence of the disaster.—*Bangor Advertiser.*

Bleeding at the nose.—The information contained in the Philadelphia Journal respecting a case of

this description, which appeared almost desperate, is valuable and important. A young man 19 years of age, bled so profusely, that he fainted several times. Mineral acids, ice to the neck, &c. were tried, but without stopping the flow of blood. On the third day, Dr Bruner was called in, who blew up powdered gum Arabic through a quill—the hemorrhage ceased directly.

Congress has been actively engaged during the past week in discussing abolition petitions, and the President's remarks on incendiary matters going through the mail. This latter subject was referred to a select committee. Mr. Webster laid the subject of the New York fire before the Senate and Mr. Cambreleng before the House, in order to obtain some relief for the sufferers.

True Friendship.—The water that flows from a spring does not congeal in winter; and those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart cannot be frozen by adversity.

Marriages.

In this town, on Sunday last, by the Rev. J. B. Prescott, Mr. LUTHER COBB to Miss RACHEL HOWARD. We understand that no ardent spirits nor wine were used on the occasion. Good. And as a piece of the bridal loaf came to cheer the printer in his labors, we can do no less than extend to the happy couple our ardent wishes for their success, sincerely hoping that the principles of temperance and sobriety with which they begin life, may be adhered to in their journey through it. It will shield them from many a bitter curse, and crown them with prosperity and peace.

In this town, Nov. 29, Mr. Greenleaf Smith to Miss Sophia Johnson, of Monmouth.

In Brunswick, on the 29th ult. Gen. Richard T. Dunlap to Miss Harriet Titcomb, daughter of Rev. Benj. Titcomb. The same day, Mr. Hiram Whitehouse, of Unity, to Miss Martha Dunlap, of B.

Deaths.

In Jefferson, Mrs. Rosanna Erskine, aged 53.—She retired to bed in as good health as usual, and died at 9 o'clock the next morning.

In Belfast, Eliza, daughter of Mr. William Emerson, aged 4 years. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire.

In Bangor, Mr. Lewis Blinn, aged 29.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY Dec. 28, 1835.

Reported for the Boston Atlas.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—A small advance has been effected. We notice a few very fine taken at about 34s 6d; Prime at 31s 6d a 33s; Good at 28s 6d a 31s; Small Cattle 20s a 25s 6d.

Barrelling Cattle.—The Drovers asked about 25c advance on former prices; not many sales effected, about 17 was offered. Mess 25s, No. 1, 22s, No. 2, 19s 6d.

Sheep.—The high price obtained for Pelts enables the Drovers to make quick sales. We quote Ordinary at 11s, 13s and 14s; better qualities at 16s 6d, 18s and 20s. A lot of beautiful Wethers were sold for about \$5 75 each. We also notice two beautiful Cosset Wethers taken at \$10 each.

Swine.—Two lots more than half Sows, were sold to close at about 3 3-4; about 70 were retailed at 5 for Sows and 6 for Barrows.

Commissioners Notice.

We having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of William J. Stevens, late of Winthrop, in said County, painter, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 30th day of November last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend the services assigned us, at the office of Seth May, in said Winthrop, on Friday, Feb. 5, 1836, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. and on Friday, May 6, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M.

SETH MAY,
CYRUS KNAPP.

Winthrop, Dec. 21, 1835.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, January 1, 1835.

Ezra Briggs	Samuel Marvel
Blake & Sampson	Mrs. J. A. Metcalf
Charles O. Blake	Charles Nelson.
Mathias Glym, care of	Emely Nelson
D. Bensfield (2)	Sophrona Packard
Angus Chute	Thos. S. Hobart, care of
Freeman Dexter	E. Packard.
Henry Day	Samuel Richards
Warren Dagget	Dea. Luther Perkins or
Lydia Fairbanks	Mr. J. Richards
Samuel Fogg (2)	John T. Richardson
Cyrus Foss, North Leeds	Jacob B. Robbins
Care of L. Fairbanks	John H. Stanley
Winthrop	Richard Stewart
Horace Gould	Lorenzo Stevens
David Gilson	Gardner Tripp
Malina Gilbert	Asa Upton
David House	Joanna Wood
Walter Haines	Miss P. H. Whittier
Otis R. Johnson	Andrew Wood
Master & Warden of	Joshua Wing
Temple Lodge	A. A. Welch
John May (3)	

DAVID STANLEY, Post Master.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of December, A. D. 1835.

LLOYD THOMAS, Executor of the last will and testament of HUSHAI THOMAS, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of Jan'y next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy.

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

American Magazine
of Useful and entertaining Knowledge.
VOL. II.

Published by the Boston Bewick Company—
No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute it with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promises made in the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The UTILE ET DULCE shall still be our aim and object. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not ours exclusively; and we ask the favor of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and words of art, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, (\$2,) charged for it in advance.

ALL letters and communications from Agents and others MUST BE POST PAID.

The Postage on this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.
GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.
Boston, September, 1835.

PAY THE PRINTER.

We are unwilling to call upon our subscribers too loudly, but are obliged to give them a modest hint occasionally, or we fear they would entirely forget that we do not send them our paper gratuitously. We are near the close of another year, when we must pay our debts, for our creditors will not forget their claims upon us. To our subscribers we look for the means of meeting our engagements, and we confidently hope they will not disappoint us. Some of them have heretofore been prompt, and we doubt not will continue to be.—Others who have received our paper for three years without paying us a farthing, not even enough to feed us upon "saw-dust pudding and cold water," we hope will not permit us to enter upon our 4th volume before they square up the old score. Their consciences will then certainly feel clearer, and we shall go on with hearts much lighter.

The approaching session of the Legislature will afford an opportunity of sending money from all parts of the State by the members to Augusta. If those who are indebted to us will embrace it, and forward the amount due, they will confer a great favor upon us with little trouble and perfect safety to themselves. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Esq. will be there, duly authorized to receive the money for us and give receipts.

Will not each subscriber at the same time send us a new subscriber? The trouble would be a trifle to you, Gentlemen—a little time spent in an excellent cause,—while to us the benefit would be very great. We should then no longer be engaged in a losing business, but should with increased courage renew our efforts to make our paper interesting and useful.

Upon your course, Gentlemen, ours must depend. If no exertion is made to pay us for our labors the inference will be irresistible that you do not wish us to proceed, and we should be fully justified to govern ourselves accordingly.

WILLIAM NOYES & Co.

Winthrop, Dec. 24, 1835.

Mahogany Furniture, Chairs, &c

FOR SALE AT THE

FURNITURE WARE-HOUSE OF

S. Packard,

(Opposite the Court House.)

A large assortment of Sofas, Secretaries, (some elegant,) Bureaus; Pembroke, Dining, Card and Work Tables, (variety of patterns;) Toilet Tables; Work Stands; French Bedsteads, carved patterns with socking; do. without; Common do.; Spring seat Rocking Chairs, (a prime article;) Cane-seat, Flag, Fancy and Common Chairs; Children's do. Also, Looking-Glasses, Bellows, Brushes, Bed Socking, Lines, &c. If good work and a fair price be an object with the purchaser, he cannot fail of being accommodated. Furniture Carving done to order in the very best manner.

Wanted—Hard Wood and Pine Lumber.
Augusta, Dec. 23, 1835.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

THOMAS NEWMAN

Would inform his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Hat Factory, opposite the Winthrop Hotel, an extensive assortment of
SILK AND FUR HATS.

—ALSO—

Just received from Boston, South Seal, Muskrat, and Hair Seal CAPS—Fur Collars, &c. of superior quality.

Ladies' Cottage Bonnets,
LADIES' BEAVER AND SATIN BEAVER
BONNETS made at short notice.
Winthrop, Jan. 5, 1836.

Lost

From the Bar-room of the Winthrop Hotel, on Friday the 27th ult. a CAMBLET CLOAK, said Cloak was brown, lined with green bocking, with a fur collar, with a piece about two inches square set in upon the shoulder. Whoever will return said Cloak or give information where it may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

WM. H. LORD.

Dec. 18, 1835.

Poetry.

THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS
TO THE PATRONS OF THE
Maine Farmer, Jan'y 1, 1836.

Most noble patrons, one and all,
We once again your attention call
To the passing time; which, like the wind,
Swift passes off, nor leaves behind
A single trace, by which to mark
The progress of life's little bark.
'Tis here—'tis past—thus years speed on
To swell the list of ages gone,
And we, like bubbles, mist, or spray,
Rise—glitter, burst and pass away.
Thus years speed on. Well let them fly
Fast as old time can hurry by,
Who surely has but little need
Of railroads laid to help his speed.
Friends, neighbors, Patrons—far or near,
We wish you all a happy year.
One happy year? Nay more,
We wish you all a half a score,
Contented hearts, wise heads, good health,
Industrious hands—sufficient wealth,
That poverty may be no barrier
To paying the poor Maine Farmer Carrier,
Who certainly is quite unwilling
To be sent off without a SHILLING.
And surely Sirs, you will admit,
We faithfully have earned it.
For every week, blow high, blow low,
We thro' the streets are forced to go,
That you the earliest news may get
From this, our goodly quarto sheet.
And now kind Sirs, pray do not stop
To change a quarter for a "fourp;"
But "douse" the whole without a grudging,
That we may on our course be trudging.
But should you feel somewhat penurious
And e'er you pay, be over curious
To know what goodly things we've done
Since first our paper was begun
We've borrowed from a witty "sage"
"Whose merit gilds this iron age,"
A long and well connected story
Which, with your leave, we'll lay before ye.

"Without pretence to brilliant parts
I lecture on the useful arts,
And, minding what I say, precisely,
You'll probably live long and nicely.
My sound hebdomadal discourses
Will add much more to your resources,
Should higher stand in life's account
Than all the fam'd Pierian Mount,
Nine Muses and Aonian rill,
(Not big enough to turn a mill,)
And even Apollo's self appended
If all should be at auction vended.

I publish our good farmers' feats
In raising cabbages and beets,
Pumpkins and corn, wheat, flax, and hops,
And other most prodigious crops!
And state the means by which, if wise,
You'll even go and do likewise.
I also tell you what procedure
Will make you famous for a breeder
Of nice neat cattle, sheep and swine,
Thus make you qualified to shine
Among such patriots as those
Who organized our Cattle Shows.

We farmers, and our occupation,

Compose the BACK-BONE of the nation;
Without the aid which we are giving,
Grandeur might whistle for a living—
Lawyers could not get bread and cheese,
And much less beef, by way of fees,—
Physicians must their badges doff,
For lack of folks to doctor off,
And Merchants and Mechanics might
To Arts and Commerce bid good night.

The Agriculturist supports
Our Judges, Justices and Courts;—
Without his aid good Uncle Sam
And Co. would all go o'er the dam!
Our famous and puissant Navy
Must douse its peak to Admiral Davy;—
Our gallant army go to pot
Before they'd fir'd a single shot;
Our Fortresses be man'd by owls,
Buzzards and other ugly fowls—
Our Statesmen grand, on dainties cramming,
Would be sad spectacles of famine:
And all at Washington now resident
From shoe-blacks, quite up to President,
As well the leaders as the led,
Would lack e'en Johnny-Cake for bread;—
The whole, including either House,
Must then betake themselves to browse,
Like quails in some adjacent wood,
Or starve, alack! for lack of food!

If farmers fail, like Adam's fall
Their fate's the destiny of all;
For as old Atlas bears the pack
Of all the Heavens upon his back;
The farmer, by his care and pains,
The sublunary world sustains,—
And if the Cultivator stumbles,
The whole wide world to ruin tumbles!

But I have done, and done my best
To prove how great the interest
Good people of all ranks should feel
In what promotes the farmer's weal.
It follows thence, if worth be priz'd,
A paper should be patroniz'd,
(Dear as the apple of the eye,)
By every mortal low or high,
Which goes to aid that occupation
Which lays the only firm foundation
Of all enjoyment every blessing—
All, all on earth that's worth possessing.
I humbly hope your Honors will
Not let its path be all up hill!
And give to those wheels a little oil
Which at the best are turned with toil
Of mind and body—great expense,
Requiring cents as well as sense.
I hope your Honors, too, will make it
Agreeable for those to take it,
Who some how do not seem to see
How very useful it must be
To every body in the nation,
Of every rank, sex, age, and station."

Newbury White Boar.

The subscriber has a first rate, full blooded Newbury White Boar, 15 months old, imported from Newbury last spring, which he will keep the ensuing season for those who wish to improve their swine.
ISAAC NELSON.
Winthrop, Dec. 24, 1835.

Ladies' Cottage Bonnets,
LADIES' BEAVER AND SATIN BEAVER
BONNETS made at short notice.

T. NEWMAN.
Winthrop, Dec. 24, 1835.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE**New-England Galaxy.**

THE GALAXY has been published eighteen years.—The Nineteenth Volume will commence with the coming year and be conducted by JOHN NEAL & HENRY F. HARRINGTON. Assisted by several popular and well known authors. The columns of the paper will be mostly filled with

STERLING ORIGINAL ARTICLES:

Of which *Tales, Poetry and Essays—Notices of New Publications, and of the Times—Sketches of Foreign and Domestic Character and Scenery—Biographical Notices of eminent Individuals, and Letters from Correspondents, etc.,* will form prominent features.

The Publishers will endeavor as far as practicable to support American Literature and Character—to sustain a manly and unyielding criticism on Literature, Men and Manners and the Drama, without regard to friends or foes—to exercise a surveillance over all matters of local interest by exposing all nuances and abuse of the public weal, and to handle Quackery under its various garbs without gloves. This course, a rapid and continued accession of subscribers has already proved eminently popular and successful, the Galaxy promising soon to possess a larger list, than any weekly paper in this state. Determined therefore, still more to merit support and in furtherance of a promise that the paper should increase in literary merit as it gained in public favor, the Publishers have engaged correspondents in several parts of our own country and in Europe.

In addition to which they offer in Prizes—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

As follows—FIFTY DOLLARS for the best, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the second best TALE and TWENTY-FIVE for the best POEM. The subjects and length of the several articles to be at the option of the competitors.—Manuscripts can be directed to the Editors of the Galaxy, *post paid*, to June 1st, 1836, and the award will be made by a literary committee during the month following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked 'Name,' and the direction of the successful authors only will be opened. All the manuscripts to be at the disposal of the publishers of the Galaxy.

TERMS OF THE GALAXY—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. Postmasters or others forwarding twelve dollars shall receive five papers or a reasonable commission.

CONDON & CO.

32 Congress street, Boston.

November 7th 1835

The blessing of a Chinese father on his daughter, on her attaining the age of puberty, is, "Mayest thou have a hundred thousand suitors;" rather a liberal allowance.

Plaster Paris, &c.

The subscriber has on hand 1000 Casks Ground Plaster Paris of superior quality. Great pains having been taken by an experienced person in selecting the Plaster for the Lube Manufacturing Company. Also 3000 bushels Liverpool SALT—20 hogsheads *retailing* Molasses—Fish—Tar—Rosin. Together with a general assortment of West India Goods, which will be sold low for cash, country produce or approved credit.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 12, 1835.

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Important to Pig Breeders.

THE subscriber will keep for the use of all who desire, during the ensuing season a prime Boar. He is half blood Bedford and half blood native—young, active, and healthy.—Call and see him.

J. GLIDDEN.

Winthrop, Nov. 10, 1835.

Notice,

To those who are desirous of improving their Swine. The subscriber has a likely young BOAR, 7 months old, mixed breed of the Newbury white and Mackay breeds, which he intends to keep for the benefit of those who want his services.

DAVID FOSTER.

Winthrop, Dec. 3, 1835.